

## The Knoxville Independent

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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;  
So—lined and wind-torn, red and blue and white,  
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—  
Cling to it else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Ruffled and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
So—white and soul-white—the good forehead, gleam,  
man!

Stipple and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The goodly garden of the day; a shelter through the night

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as hearts beat and flares shrilly pipe:  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!  
Hence land and far land and half the world around,  
Oh! Glory heart our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## BEAT RUSS REDS ON DNIESTER

Allies Forces Occupy Tiraspol, Fifty-three Miles North of Odessa.

Athens, Feb. 27.—Green troops, operating with detachments of French and Roumanian, have advanced north of Odessa, pursuing bolshevik forces along the Dniester river. After a short fight they have occupied the town and town of Tiraspol, on the right bank of the Dniester, fifty-three miles from Odessa. Three fighting bolsheviks have abandoned many dead and wounded and have taken guns and munitions in the hands of the allied forces.

## FRECH LIKE WILSON SPEECH

Clemenceau's Paper Says President Has Already Conquered Most Stubborn Foes in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 27.—Comments in the French press upon the speech of President Wilson are full of praise. "From Wilson emanates the force of a clear desire to serve our aspirations," said Libre. Clemenceau's paper, L'Homme Libre, says: "He has already conquered his most stubborn opponents here and will not have any more difficulty in conquering American opposition." The Echo de Paris says: "It is not the league of nations; it is the method of the league alone that would be at stake if American opinion deviates."

## 4-729 SOLDIERS ARRIVE HOME

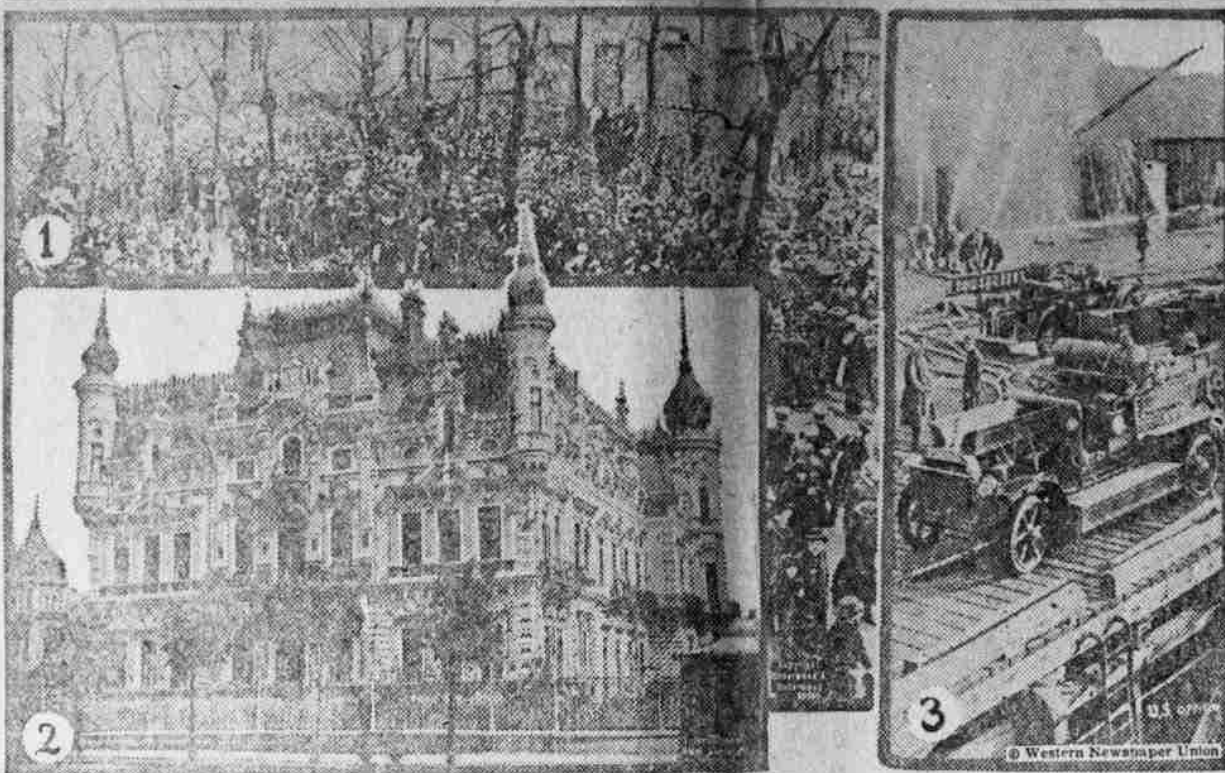
President Grant Brings 164th Infantry and Other Detachments From France.

New York, Feb. 27.—Bringing 4,729 American soldiers, including 753 wounded, the transport President Grant arrived from Brest. The principal units aboard were the headquarters company and K company of the 164th Infantry from Camp Dix, and the 164th Infantry, complete, 87 officers and 3,359 men, also from Camp Dix. Brest convalescent detachments 44 to 50 and scattered casual units made up the balance of the passenger list.

## GANG SHOTS 3 PRISONERS

Men Being Taken to Jail in Detroit Are Wounded by Sicilians in Automobile.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27.—As Deputy Sheriff William Parmenter was conducting three prisoners from the courthouse to the jail four Sicilian gangsters overtook him at the jail entrance and opened up a fusillade of pistol shots at the trio, wounding all three of them more or less seriously, one perhaps fatally. The gunmen escaped in an automobile.



1—Scene in Unter den Linden, Berlin, as crowds hailed the returning troops as unconquered warriors. 2—Palace of the ministry of foreign affairs in Bucharest which was reported besieged by the Roumanian republican revolutionaries. 3—An American fire company fighting a blaze on the docks at Bassene, a suburb of Bordeaux.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies Propose to Maintain a Watch on the Rhine for a Long Time to Come.

## MAKE HUNS REALIZE DEFEAT

New Armistice Terms Bring Forth Waits—Fight on the Projected League of Nations Opened in Congress Without Awaiting President Wilson's Promised Explanation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Emile Cottin, the anarchist who tried to murder Premier Clemenceau in Paris, could not have done his cause a greater disservice. If he recovers from the wound in his shoulder, as seems probable at this writing, the "Tiger" will be stronger than ever in France and the people of his country will give support more heated than ever to his plans and demands for the restoration and the safeguarding of France, even though he may be "preparing for another war" as the assassin asserts. Clemenceau, by his courage, and robust patriotism has won the esteem of all his fellow citizens except the rabid anarchists, who always have hated him. His influence in the deliberations of the peace delegates has been powerful and his statesmanship has been demonstrated at every turn.

It is becoming more evident daily that the entente allies have no intention of yielding too far to maudlin sentiment where Germany is concerned, and that the Huns are to be properly restrained, with just enough economic freedom to enable them to work hard and pay for the tremendous damage they have done the world. They may wall and squirm, but they will not be permitted to organize their forces for the armed resistance against the terms imposed on them by their conquerors. At least during the present generation the allies intend to keep a watch on the Rhine that, in the words of Winston Churchill, British war secretary, will "make it physically impossible for Germany to begin a war of revenge, at any rate in our lifetime." The effectiveness of the league of nations, he said, depends upon the allies having a trustworthy military force in close proximity to Germany, and he explained that the British government therefore would retain about one-fourth of the men now in the service and also is already raising a volunteer army for garrisoning the empire. During 1919 the British army will number 300,000 men. Presumably the other allied nations will do their part in this respect. America's selective service act army must be demobilized within four months after the formal proclaiming of peace. The army bill as passed by the house last week provides for the regular peace-time army of 175,000 to be obtained by voluntary enlistments. As the enlistment period is reduced to one year and the four-year period in the reserve is done away with, it is believed that whatever army is needed abroad can be recruited from the ranks of the soldiers now there.

Since this bill is regarded as totally inadequate by a great many senators it has small chance of becoming law, and it is believed an extra session of the new congress will be called to pass both army and navy appropriation bills, which, it is taken for granted, will permit America to do her part in guarding the peace of the world.

In the new armistice terms imposed on them the Huns are getting a slight foretaste of what they may expect when the military peace treaty is made. Not many radical changes were made, but these include the cessation of all hostilities against the Poles and the removal of German troops from the Posen and Thorn districts; also the Germans were peremptorily ordered to put in good condition all the artillery, airplanes, motortrucks and rolling stock which are to be turned

over. Nothing was included about demobilization because it was ascertained that less than 200,000 Germans are now under arms. Erzberger signed the new terms under protest, and when he returned to Weimar he explained to the national assembly that he had no recourse. He was violently attacked by a delegate of the People's party but was sustained by the majority.

What seems to be worrying Erzberger most is the prospect that the peace treaty will give to France the Saar valley, where the best of the German coal deposits are located. The French claim this basin should be theirs in conjunction with the nearby Briey iron region, but Erzberger predicts that it is given them Germany some day will recover it by force. In this and in his repeated protest against the "harshness" of the treatment the Germans are receiving or are about to receive, Erzberger is speaking for a large part of the German nation, which seems incapable of realizing that it has been whipped and must pay fully for its crimes.

The arrogance of the Huns has reached a high point in loud objections to the league of nations, in the German press. Some newspapers even urge that Germany should have nothing to do with the league, but others, while severely criticizing some of the proposed statutes, demand that Germany be permitted to join the league simultaneously with the other nations.

It is taken for granted by the allied nations that Germany will be admitted to the league at some future date, but only after she has given sufficient guaranty of her sincerity. As Professor Larnaud, dean of the Paris law faculty, says: "Surely when Germany enters a league of nations she will agree to sign every undertaking we desire; but we know what undertakings mean to the Germans. Did they not sign a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium?"

This attitude of distrust, which is shared by all the allied nations, is recognized as justifiable by one Tanton, at least, Kurt Eisner, premier of Bavaria. The Germans, he says, did not realize to what extent the allies considered the German revolution a pure comedy, and he said that it will be thus while the German leaders remain the same as those who conducted Germany's odious war policy.

The constitution of the league of nations, as drafted, has been received with general approval in England and Italy, while in France the prevalent feeling is that it is a good beginning for a project by which there is hope of establishing world peace. In America opinion is widely divergent, and adverse criticism is based on the fear that the United States is about to surrender the Monroe Doctrine. President Wilson, by wireless, asked that there be no discussion of the league, in congress or elsewhere, until he could explain it fully in the public speeches he was planning to make in various cities. Some of the more impatient in congress, however, declined to wait, and started the music last Wednesday.

In the senate the league was attacked strongly by Polidexter, Borah, Reed, Vandaman, Lodge and others, and was defended by Shafroth and Hitchcock. In the house Foss of Ohio opened the fight on the league, declaring it "monstrous" and filled with vicious possibilities.

As can be seen, the league of nations is not a party question, but many astute leaders of the Republican party are urging that criticism of the plan be suppressed until the attitude of the country is ascertained from the reception given the president's explanations. Mr. Taft, who has not ceased to be one of that party's chiefs, denounces the opponents of the league for another reason—because he already ardently believes in the efficacy of the proposed society of nations. It is easy to predict that, after a deal of palaver, the senate will give its approval to the league plan, probably with formal reservations that will protect the Monroe Doctrine.

Of those peoples who still are fighting in Europe and Asia there is not much to write this week. The Poles are being hard pressed by the Ukrainians in the Lemberg region, and in East Prussia the German troops were said to be fighting them under the old imperial standard. The Junkers, ac-

ording to report, were striving to retain their old military jobs by organizing a strong movement against Poland.

General Denikine and his anti-soviet army, it was announced, had reached the Caspian, having scattered a great body of anarchist troops and captured 31,000 prisoners and large quantities of material. In Estonia, however, the soviet armies, which had resumed their activities with a general attack, were said to be making considerable progress, especially in the region of Pskov. This continuation of hostilities by the Lenin-Trotsky forces again makes doubtful the holding of the proposed conference at Prince's Island. Moreover, three of the Russian governments, those of Siberia, Archangel and southern Russia, have formally declined to take part in the conference, stating that there can be no conciliation between them and the bolsheviks, who are denounced as traitors and fomenters of anarchy.

Information from Petrograd shows that opposition to the rule of the Lenin anarchists is increasing among the more intelligent workers. Sixty thousand workmen in that city are on strike, demanding the end of civil war and the establishment of free trade.

The United States and Great Britain have announced that their forces in northern Russia are to be withdrawn when weather conditions permit, and will be re-enforced to facilitate this movement. Meanwhile those who have been worried by alarmist stories of the distressing conditions under which our boys there are existing may be relieved by the cablegram from Col. George F. Stewart, commanding the Americans. He says the reports are not warranted by the facts; that the health of the entire command is excellent, the sick and wounded are well cared for and the entire allied expedition is capable of taking care of itself against the whole bolshevik army.

The Spartacan anarchists of Germany were extremely busy throughout the week, organizing here and there and in Westphalia going so far as to start a bombardment of the town of Rotterdam. In the Ruhr industrial region along the Rhine the Spartacans occupied several towns and declared a general strike, fortifying the waterworks and powerhouses and preparing to resist the government troops. Muhlheim is the center of the movement and the anarchists have gathered there in large numbers.

Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin and his fellow defendants, Engdahl, Germer, Tucker and Kruse, convicted of violating the espionage act and conspiring to obstruct the United States' war program, were sentenced by Judge Landis to twenty years' imprisonment each at Leavenworth. Appealing to the federal circuit court of appeals, they were released on bonds, but only after giving their solemn pledges that they would neither by word nor act do any of the things for which they were convicted pending final decision of their cases.

The senate judiciary committee took a step toward curbing the activities of the anarchists when it unanimously approved a bill to punish such activities and to prohibit the display of red flags or other emblems of violence.

There were interesting developments in the "scandals" and charges that inevitably follow a war. Governor Allen of Kansas, supporting a motion of Representative Campbell for an investigation of the story that the casualties of the Thirty-fifth division were needlessly large, told the house committee on rules a shocking story of inefficiency and blunders and lack of artillery and equipment. Summing up in a sentence the record of the American army in France, he said everything fell down except the raw man material. The inquiry into these conditions will not be made by congress until the next session, when the entire conduct of the war will be sifted.

Following an investigation ordered by Secretary Daniels, seven naval officers and 40 yeomen were arrested in the Third naval district, which includes New York, on charges of grafting. It is asserted that a great many sons of wealthy families paid large sums for special favors, easy assignments and promotions.

## A REMINDER

Oftentimes it's mighty unhandy to make a trip to town when you need to, so that is why we are reminding you that you can just as well transact your banking by mail when it is necessary and if you want to do so.

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by Wilbur D. Nesbit  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—  
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.  
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.

Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.  
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;  
Who tunes his life to the shrilling fife and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,  
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;  
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,  
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;  
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears  
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear  
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;  
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,  
May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;  
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp  
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



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Every man who is out of work in America would have employment if the people of the United States confined their purchases for the next few months to goods made here.

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To Combat the White Plague.  
The mortality from tuberculosis during the last ten years in British Columbia has increased 100 per cent and the government intends taking active steps of a remedial nature to combat the white plague through on public health.

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Women in Industry.  
The war is bringing American women into industry. During the first four months of 1918 some 45,000 women were placed in employment through the United States employment service. It was announced today. Placement is on the increase.

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